BROCKWAY CENTRE. -

THE Rev. S. C. George of Chambers burg, Pa., who was for 11 years a resident of Bangkok, the capital of Siam, says that the absurdity of the "sacred elephant" hypothesis is intensified by the fact that Barnum's elephant came from Burmah, in which country there is no pretence of sacredness of animals, and where the venalty of the officials makes the purchase and removal of a valuable trained elephant a relatively easy mat-

In 1846 Charles Barrett of Ashburnham, Mass., insured his life for \$1,000. He was then 60 years of age, and is . therefore now 98. The other day he received a check for the full amount of his policy, accompanied by a note stating that he had reached the extreme limit of life according to the tables on which that company based its business, and that he was therefore dead to them. It is said that this is the first case in which a man has beaten an insurance company by outliving a policy.

LORD LORNE has published in the Contemporary Review a long article, in which he asserts that the proper thing for Ireland is what he terms "provincial home rule." He would ave four diets for Ireland, each to consist of an upper and lower house, the powers of which should extend and be limited to local purposes, such as the assessment and collection of poor rates. school taxes and public improvement funds. He would leave general administrative affairs in government hands and maintain the lord and county lieutenancies unimpaired in all their present functions.

ANTONY O'DONNELL, of Pittsburg Pa., has entered suit against the Guion Steamship Company for \$100,000 damages. O'Donnell alleges that his wife, who took passage on the steamship Arizona October 1881, died from neglect. While en route to America she was attacked by sea-sickness when a few hours out; and, although confined to her berth several days before death, neither the captain, steward, physician or stewardess visited her. The physician pronounced death the result of heart disease. Papers have been prepared and a suit brought in the Court of Common Pleas. Witnesses will be summoned from New York, New Jersey, and from different parts of Pennsylvania.

THE death of the Duke of Albany can have no serious effect upon British politics, for there was never any likelihood that he would have succeeded to the throne. There were four erothers between him and that exalted posiwas always sickly and delicate from his youth up. But the blow comes with crushing force to his royal mother, for whether among queens or the humblest peasant woman of the reaim. The lamented prince was her youngest boy, and it would not be unreasonable to subject to 'fits' only drew him the closer to the mother's heart, and made him the object of her solicitude and tenderest care.

A BILL has just passed the Ohio legislature, which will probably work a radical reform in the jury system of that state, and it would seem commend itself to the thoughtful consideration of the law-makers of other states. According to the provisions of this bill, the fact that a man has read the newspapers and formed some idea of the guilt or innocence of the party to be tried, does not disqualify him from jury service. The juror is to be closely examined by competent persons to ascertain whether his reading has so biased his mind as to render him incapable of forming an unprejudiced opinion, and if the examination be satisfactory the man shall be allowed to sit on the jury. This law opens the way to securing a more intelligent verdiet andwill do much toward removing the obloquy which too frequently attaches to the verdiet of a jury. Other states may well follow the good example furnished by the old Buckeye State.

# ' Law as an Educating Force."

The annual commencement of the law department of the University occurred March 26, on which occasion Judge T. M. Cooley delivered an address upon "Law as an Educating Force," which is regarded as one of the most able speeches ever delivered by that noted jurist. He said:

It is the boast of the Anglo-Saxon people, that it is the freest people in the world. We are accustomed to say that our freedom originated in the wilds of Germany, where the swarthy warriors enjoyed abundant though unregulated liberty. Yet orderly liberty is of very modern growth and has come to us by slow steps. The England of the seventeenth century was surrendered to despotism because the people did not understand liberty and nearly a hundred years later her people den'e to the American colomes the right of self-taxation. Even the wonderful structure of liberty reared, by Washington and his compatriots contained in its foundation an element of compromising antagonism, and it was not until 80 years later, when the asi

The Weekly Expositor whole political state seemed likely to fall to pieces that the people ventured to tear out the discordant stone of slavery and give to the structure the neces sary harmony. As late as 1865, too. when everyone was rejoicing at the final triumph of nationality, many abuses remained in our prisons and public charities.

But the unprecedented advance of the present is wonderful when compared with the snail's pace of any former age. Some of the reforms made have been accomplished by distinct and striking acts of legislation, and it is no doubt natural that we should assume that the reform itself is thereby completed. The assumption, however, is made without reflection. Law of itself cannot effect a reform; the moral standard of the people must determine that of the laws, nstead of being determined by them. The laws express the prevailing opin ions of the people, and in this may be seen the reason why the law cannot be an educator of the people. An examination of the apparent exceptions to this rule will only serve to confirm it. The laws which determine civil rights are most likely to be an exact expression of prevailing public opinion on these subjects. In the main they will be laws only because a custom of general observance has made them so. governing the county or the state are ommonly in advance of public sentiment, because they are shaped by philanthropists, but the test is its adminis tration and the laws of legal charity in their practical application, like all other. fall below the general sentiment to consider a third class, those laws which define and punish crimes These are certain to be below the prevailing opinon, since they are made for exceptionally bad cases, and if the act is not one which the community by a decided vote condemns, an acquittal is almost morally certain, if an excuse for it can be found. This is the general fact. If now we enact laws in advance of public sentiment, the laws, instead of educating the people up to their standard, only teach them that it may be entirely excusable to disobey the law.

Then there are laws which pertain either to civil rights or to criminal penalties, or to both, whose aim is defeated by laws of a social nature and unrecognized by the state. Of this character are the laws against duelling, notwithstanding which. Alexander Hamilton went out on the summons of a debauchee and a trickster, and with pure motives, lest he might be misudged by his fellows, stood up to be shot to death.

Another truth, often overlooked, is that any considerable change in law or government requires the favoring aid of time before it can accomplish its intended benefits. Reformation is individual as well in general morals as in religion, and a corrupt nation is only made better as its individual citizens put off their corruption. The destrucion of slavery, grand and beneficent as it was, brought with it evils of a social and political character which have by no means as yet entirely passed

The laws which confirmed to women the rights in property which the common law took from them on marriage and which relieved them of most of th disablilities of ccurture, brought with them many minor difficulties. And a great reform, calculated to elevate the marriage relation, went hand and hand with a great increase in appeals for divorces. This increase in the number of divorces led good men to turn to the law with their upbraidings. Society was being demoralised, it was said by liberty of divorce which was given, and tion, all of whom are able-bodied it was demanded that this liberty should healthy men, while the deceased prince be restricted. But if the existing laws though vicious public sentiment, the expectation of a reformation from a mere change in the law is like an exmother-love is the same the world over, pectation of the total reform of a deprayed man by simply commanding

A noticeable fact is that the laws which are complained of prevail in all parts of the country. New England, suppose that he was the best loved of the land of the Pilgrims and Puritans. all, and his affliction, (being always permits divorce for causes that may alsires. The laws have become what they are as a result of public feelings. is not a missionary, and even in Utah. when it cannot be openly resisted, it has no converting influence. If law had inherent power to elevate a people to its own standard, the task in national purification and perfection would consist in conforming the statutes to the golden rule. Unfortunately neither history nor observation warrants us in the belief that the time is near at hand when the moral code and legal code can

be coincident. The same inclination to rely upon legal enactment as an educating and elevating force is manifested in many other directions. The fact that crime is fearfully increasing arouses our anxiety and indignation, and we call for severer penalties, forgetting that reformation is an individual matter, and must in the main be done without other recompense than such as comes to the approving conscience. The office of samaritan is not elective and the reform of charities like that of prisoners must be to a large extent extra-official and voluntary.

it was not his purpose, the speaker said, to discourage the aspiration for perfection in the law. "On the contrary the purpose has been to advance and strengthen that aspiration by correcting some errors which now lead to wasted labors, and by directing atten-tion to the indispensable foundation of good laws, namely, a people willing to govern themselves by them. Reformation in the laws may go hand in hand with reformation in private and public morals, but cannot precede it. The foundation must be sufficient to support the superstructure, or the superstruc-ture will be even weaker than that which makes false pretenses of sustain-

ng it."
In concluding his admirable address, Judge Cooley briefly directed his atten-tion to the graduating classes before vice respecting the course that lay be-

A bar-keeper in Washington Territory was tried before a jury of seven women and five men on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The female end of the jury was solid for convic-tion and the other for acquittal. They would have been there yet if the court had not peremptorily dismissed jury and granted the man a new trial. The women say they know where to find five of the biggest fools in the country, and the men declare they will emigrate before they will sit on other mixed jury.

The latest incorporated institution at Eaton Rapids is a \$10,000 banking company.

Charity comes too late that comes for the

#### THE NEWS.

A Revelation that Didn't Reveal

"Scotty," the noted thief now jail, who claims to know all about the Crouch tragedy, told the of-ticers at the jail that he would tell allknew about the matter some leading citizens but would not tell the officers. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., the mayor and nine prominent citizens with press representatives, Detectives Simmons of Chicago and Green of Grand Rapids, visited the jail for the purpose of hear-ing the statement "Scotty" related how he saw the agreement in writing made between B L. and J. D. Crouch, with other notes and papers. He saw them between Christmas and New Year's in a field a short distance from Minneapolis. Thew were in a lead pipe and he saw them on a table at the National hotel in Minneapolis. He declined to name the men who had them. The committee listened to the lies of "Scotty" for some time when they found they were gettieg nothing. Finally he was, by the prosecuting attorney, offered \$5,000 in money, a full pardon from the Governor, and a ticket for Liverpool if he would tell the name of one of the murderers. He refused, saying he wouldn't tell until he was assured the men could be convicted. The officials and committee departed convinced that 'Scotty' knew nothing of the case only what he had picked up from reading the papers. The prosecuting officers and detectives have taken no stock in this fellow's pretended revelations from the first, and this fiaseo puts a quietas on the whole

### Minor State Items.

Ontonagon is now telegraphically onnected with the outside world.

Daniel Goss, one of the best known residents of Eaton county, is dead. About 180 women voted for school trustees at Flint, at the last election. Luke Phipps, the wife murderer, is

now in Sandwich jail awaiting trial Benj B. Shepard, ex-presecuting attorney of Hillsdale county, died on the 8th inst.

W. H. Willard, a Shia wassee county oneer, died suddenly in Owosse on the 12th.

George E Backus, a prominent lumberman and real estate dealer of Greenville, is dead. Judge Gridley says that it will take

month, at least, to try the Crouch-Holcomb case. Major E. E. Sellers, U. S. A., 10th

infantry, died at Fort Mackinac. April 9. of pneumonia. It is proposed to purchase several Australian ostriches for Detroit's new

park on Belle Isle. George Frost of Blissfield, is under arrest charged with incest with Lis sixyear old daughter.

David Preston, the Detroit banker, is on the Union ticket.

Judge Mitchell of Port Huron has been admitted to practice in the United taken and brought back. Fernald was States supreme court. A fire visited Hubbardston, Ionia

county, on the 6th inst., destroying \$30,000 worth of property. H. E. J. Clute, one of the best known and ablest journalists in the state, died

in Kalamazoo on the 12th inst. A furniture factory at Berlamont, VanBuren county, was burned on the

6th inst., with a loss of \$15,000.

are under arrest at . East Tawas for the murder of young Scholts on the 6th inst.

The returns from the elections held in most of the larger towns in the state on the 7th inst., present the usual varied The famous libel suit of Gen. Bron-

son of Big Rapids against the Current, a newspaper of that city, resulted in verdict of no cause of action. Col. I. E. Messmore thought the urday Post of Grand Rapids had dam aged him \$10.000 worth, but the jury

thought \$68.37 would make it about right Work is being pushed rapidly forward on the harbor at Manistique. When completed it will be one of the

harbors on the north shore of Lake Michigan. Thomas Tremberth was killed and Nicholas Johns blinden by a blast in other in Bay City. the Calumet and Hecla mine the other day. Tremberth leaves a family of

eight children. James A. Coyle, a reporter on the Detroit Daily Times, who was injured in the freight elevator in that building March 17, died at St. Mary's hospital

in that city on the 8th inst." The state foreign missionary convention of the ladies connected with the Congregational churches of Michigan,

held a very interesting two days' session at Ann Arbor on the 9th and 10th inst Fire broke out in the office of the De troit Daily Times about midnight a few nights ago, and before it was subdued. the office was completely destroyed with the exception of the presses, which

were in the pasement. While delirious from excessive dissipation, Joseph P. Edwards, recorder of the village of Houghton, and one of the best known citizens of the Lake Superior country, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

The voters of Lake township, Berrien county, at the township election, by a strong vote resolved that no pool or billiard table should be kept for use in the township, and the township board was authorized to fully enforce the res

A distressing casuality occurred short time ago at Bear Lake, Manistee county. Two children were locked in a house while their parents were absent kim, and in carnest manner gave them at a dance and were burned to death in a word of hearty cheer and faithful adworth of property.

Dr. H. T. Reed of White Cloud, township treasurer of Wilcox, Newaygo \$1,700. The doctor has turned over his property to his condsmen, and it is more than sufficient to believed it is more than sufficient to cover the liabilities.

The officers on the Crouch case claim to have another "clue," and are closely inquiring into the history of one John Fuller, a man with an unsavory reputation, and an intimate friend of C. D. Herrington, whose testimony created such a furore during the exam-

Michael J. Brennan, of Jackson, 26 years of age, a boiler maker at Air Line junction, upon leaving the shops the other evening was caught between the sars of a moving train while crossing expect over 300 delegates.

the track and instantly crushed to death. Mr. Brennan leaves a wife and seven

D. T. Wadsworth, of Ishpemine whose bank failure for \$200,000 was announced in January, and who was arrested on charge of em-bezzling \$13,000 of the Cleveland Iron company's money, has been bound over to the circuit court at Marquette in bonds of \$7,500.

Some lively movements were made at St. Louis, Gratiot county, a few days ago, when fire broke out in the business portion of the town. For a time it eemed that the entire village was doomed, but the superior management of the fire department prevented. Only three buildings were destroyed.

The Midland Exchange, better known as Russeil house, at Midland, kept by Geo. Mountain, was burned April 9. Loss, about \$4,600, no insurance op furniture. Many of the inmates lost nearly all their personal effects. The efficiency of the water works has proven their value to the city, saving the adoining property.

After many days drillers in the oil well at Roscommon, struck "rock" on the 10th inst. Samples of the oil are in many hands and it is a fine quality, pure crude oil. The utmost excitement prevails and shares of oil stock are at a premium. Twenty-two shares seld at once at 25 per cent advance. Men are now drilling in the rock. They cannot yet tell how deep they will have to go, but expect it will be perhaps 100 feet.

Mr. G.W.Dewing, one of the foremost

nen in Michigan in charitable matters, and who is known throughout this county in all benevolent conventions and England also, died in Kalamazoo, April 11th, aged 75 years. He was the father of the children's home and industrial school, which are very prosperous. He has been a very prominent and successful merchant in that city since 1836. Before that he was a sailor for 10 years. His loss is a great one to Kalamazoo.

An attempt to Lurgiarize the joint office of the Western Union telegraph and the United States express companies in Traverse City resulted in a lively exchange of pistol shots and the arrest of one of the burglars. Two crooks went there with the design in thier minds and took in a local "pal," who proved to be an honest gentleman, and really joined them to play the detective. He warned the agent and operator, and, of course. latter and his friends gave the visitors a warm reception. The office wails bear the marks of many pistol

At Bravo, Allegan county, William Fernald, formerly a merchant of that place, was given poison by Clarence Kidder, a lad of 17 years, and died within an hour. Young Kidder claims to have found the poison in a barn, and supposing it to be whisky, he treated Mr. Fernald freely with the above resuit. Kidder is a hard pet and suspi cions of foul play are freely expressed mentioned as gubernatorial candidate As soon as it was known that Fernald must die, young Kidder left town and took to the woods, but was finally overabout 50 years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

While Policeman Edwin W. Bock-

eridge, of Port Huron, was in the of arresting a drunken woman set by the name of Lillie rington, Jay Britton, the notorioue confidence operator, undertook to interfere, and in the struggle that ensued Britton drew his revolver and fired at The general opinion at Maple Rapids is that no case is being made out against Creasinger, the banker at that place.

William Benedict and Sam O'Dell his revolver, and fixed two shorters Pair out and District Course for the revolver. At this Bockeridge drew of the United States Supreme Court and Circuit and District Course for the cult and District Course for th ton, one ball going through his heart and the other just below the heart, killing him instantly. Britton has been engaged in several shooting scrapes in Port Huron and Detroit, and was known to be a desperate character. He was the acknowledged leader of a gang of confidence men that have infested Port Buron for a number of years past, and although great efforts have been made by the police authorities to convict him he has always managed to escape justice. The feeling in Port Huron in re gard to the matter is in favor of Mr Bockeridge and as to the result the peo ple say amen. It was either Bockeridge : ife or Britton's, and the community mourus not for the dead "crook There seems to be a feeling in the city that all characters of like order will be asked to leave the city. Britton was the son of a state senator of New York and has one brother in Detroit and an-

# THE PRIZES PROMPTLY PAID.

The Division of Pifteen Thousand Dollars

Drawn in the Louisiana Lottery. About the first of March twenty-seven workmen at the West Milwaukee sheps of the St. Paul road, nearly all of whom were employed in the paint department conceived the idea of trying their luck in the forthcoming drawing of the Louisiana State lottery. With the exception of one or two, who took two eption of one or two, who took two caption of one or two, who took two chances, the men each centributed one dollar, which was invested in tickets and a pool formed. The drawing took place at New Orleans on the 11th inst., and a few days afterwards Henry Rivers, foreman of the railway company paint shops, who had way company paint shops, who had been intrusted with the matter, re-ceived advices from Mr. Dauphin, president of the Louisiana lottery, that ticket No. 14,467 had drawn the first capi tal prize of \$75,000, one-fifth of the ticket being held by the Milwaukee pool, entitling the members to \$15,000 Last week (Tuesday) the money was paid to Mr Rivers through the Ma-rine and Fire Insurance Company's

States and Canada. Big profi s. for particulars. W. Johnston & Co. Detroit, Michigan.

"Doctor, my daughter seems to be getting blind, and she is just getting ready for her wedding. Whatever can she do?" "Let her go on, by all means. I tanything can open her eyes, marriag

The state association of Congregation al ministers will meet at Port Huron, May 21, for a session of five days, and The Cause of Mexico's Unrest.

The Causel of Mexico's Unrest.

For several days rumors have been rife of a threatened revolution throughout Mexico, which are about assuming tangible shape, to crupt the state of quietude prevailing the past four years. The causes are the large moneyed concessions granted American railroads, the action of the government on the nickle question in ordering the base coin funded, and the repurlating of certificates of deposit or return nickels; passage of the stamp act, requiring twelve cent stamps on all articles offered for sale, not withstanding the previous exorbitant custom house tax; failure to pay the soldiers of the regular army, resulting in a thorough demoralization of the troops at Monterey, they throwing down their arms and deserting in squads because they were starving in the garrisone; together with charges of corruption openly brought against the President, now worth \$4,000,000, although poor when he went into office four years ago. For several days all business was suspended, and the greatest anxiety prevailed. But later reports are of a more hopeful nature. Business has been resumed, and it is understood the government will modify the stamp act.

St. Thomas Out, had a race war the other norming, which for a short time made things ively. The Canada Southern have a gang of 0 or 60 Italian navvies employed in repairing 50 or 60 Italian navvies employed in repairing the roadbed. The presence of the foreigners has caused much discontent among the other laborers, and on the morning in question 40 or 50 Irish navvies broke the handles off their spades and converted them into shillelahs and made a savage onslaught upon the Italians. The latter showed fight, and after a pitched battle, in which several were terribly cut by stones and other missies, the Irishmen field. After a brief interval the fighting was again resumed and the battle waged hereer than ever. An Irishman named Flannigan was beaten with shovels and his skull laid bare. An Italian was struck on the head with a stone, and will die. The death list would have been a long one but for the fact that a full force of police was called out. The citizens collected in immense crowds and drove the Italians from the streets.

### To a Warmer Clime.

The United States attorney-general has or dered the transfer of the convict L. D. Red-mond from the state penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., to the South Carolina penitentiary, Columbia. This was done at the request of Sens for Butler and the district attorney. Redmon tor Butler and the district attorney. Redmond was a notorious moonshiner, and killed several men who attempted to arrest him. He was finally surrounded by a posse and literally shot to pieces. He is a cripple, unable to work, and carries seven bullets in his body. His general health is rapidly failing in the cold climate of Auburn, and he will be removed south, where the climate is warmer and he south, where the climate is warmer and he can be cared for by friends.

### Murdered His Father.

An aged farmer named Johnson, living near ock Island, Ill., was murdered in cold blood by his two sons without any known provoca on, April 8. One of the boys, nam tion, April 6. One of the coys, named John, met his father in the doorway and opened fire on him with a revolver. Mr. Johnson attempted to escape, when the son ran up to him, placed the revolver against his father's temple and blew out his brains. With the assistance of his brother he has thus far escaped arrest

### CONGRESSIONAL

APRIL 7-SENATE-After business of minor aportance had been disposed of, the educa on bill was taken up for final diseus ion. By vote of \$5 yeas and 12 mays the Hoar amend m-ni, ilmiting the appropriation to eight years and making the sum to be given, for the first year \$7,000,000; for the second year,\$10,000,-000; for the third year, \$15,000,000; fourth year, \$13,000,000; fifth year, \$11,000,000; sixth year, \$13,000,000; fifth year, \$11,000,000; sixth year, \$2,000,000; seventh year, \$7,000,000, and eighth year, \$5,000,000, was agreed to. Other amendments were discussed with great vigor, and the question was finally put to vote, and passed by a vote of \$3 yeas to 11 mays. As passed the bill appropriates \$77,000,000, to be distributed for eight years according to the Hoar amendment mentioned above. It differs from the original bill by imposing restrictions as to the expenditure of money. The tates are to apply at least an equal sum to that allotted to them for common school education. Reports are to be made by the states on the uses to which the money is put to the secretary of the interior, and the appropriations are not to be used for sectarian purposes. The bankrupter bill will be the next measure before the Senate.

House—On motion of Mr. Jordan of Ohio.

House-On motion of Mr. Jordan of Ohio the revised statutes and sundry other publ documents. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced among them one granting a pension of \$8 per mouth to all soldiers and sailors who served \$9 days in the late war and were honorably discharged, to aid in the sup-port of common schools, to enable the attorne general to collect statistics, in relation t eriminal and couviet labor and others of mino importance. Mr. Converse of Ohlo moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to restore the wool duty of 1857. After an impressive debate the motion to restore the duty on wool was lost year 119, nays 126.

APRIL S. SENATE - Bills were introduced for the deposit in the treasury of receipts of the money order system, and for payment of its money order system, and for payment of its expenses out of an appropriations to provide for the establishment of terms of court in the districts of Colorado. The bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptey in the United States was laid before the Senate, but after some discussion it was decided to take up the naval bill next. This measure was discussed at great length, and after executive session the Senate adjourned.

Horse-A bill was passed declaring that the Horse—A bill was passed declaring that the Supreme Court of every Territory shall consist of a Chief Justice and three Associate Justices, and providing that every Territory shall be divided into four judicial districts and Districts Courts shall be held in each by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The House passed the bill to authorize the appointment of a commission by the President to run and mark boundary lines between a portion of Indian territory and the state of Texas in con-

ing up the navy.

House—A resolution looking to an improvement in the manner of transporting live stock was introduced. The House went into com-

ittee of the whole on public building bills. AFRIL 10-SENATE-The chair laid before the senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury urgins the necessity for a new revenue cruiser for Alaskan waters and recom-mending an appropriation of \$175,000 for the purpose. Mr. Miller of California presented paid to Mr Rivers through the Marine and Fire Insurance Company's bank. The windfall has been divided among the fortunate investors, each receiving \$555.55. The men were highly elated over their unexpected good fortune, and the promptness with which the money was paid by the lottery management. Nearly every cent of the money has been invested in homesteads, A Wisconsin reporter made a search for the names of the lucky men, but several who were seen refused to talk about their lucky streak. — Milwaukee (Wis.)

EMPLOYMENT.

Agents wanted, ladies and gentlemen, in every town and county in the United States and Canada. Big profi s. Write

Mind Fire Insurance Company's bar memodia gas amemorial a Junt resolution of the Legisla ture of California, tirgleg the adoption by Congress of the bill introduced by Mr. Sumner in the House relating to postal telegraph. A bill was favorably reported looking to the extension of our trade with Central and South America. Bills were introduced by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, by request: For the better protection of citizens in their rights of property, and to punish infringers of patents. By Mr. Bowen of Colorado: To protect employes of railroads engaged in inter-state commerce. Mr. Hill of Colorado introduced a bill to declare forfeited lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Company. Mr. Hill requested that the bill lay on the table for a few days, as he wished to make some remarks upon it before referring it to committee. The Naval appropriation bill was taken up and discussed. When the Senate adjourned, it was agreed that it be until Monday next.

House—Mr. Eilis of Louisians introduced a bill to declare forfeited lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Company. Mr. Hill requested that the bill lay on the table for a few days, as he wished to make some remarks upon it before referring it to committee. The Naval appropriation bill was taken up and discussed. When the Senate adjourned, it was agreed that it be until Monday next.

day next.

House—Mr. Eilis of Louisiana introduced a joint resolution directing the Postmaster General to invest gate and apoly the most effective means to the protection of mail on postal cars from fire. Referred, Mr. Willis of Kentucky from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bin amending the statutes in reference to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. House calendar. Mr. Eaton of Connecticut from the committee on Laws Relating to the Election of President and Vice-President, reported back the Senate bill on that subjet with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The rest of the session was given to the discussion of the public building bills.

Aprill 11—House—The Senate bill anthor.

APRIL 11 - House. - The Senate bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to offer a rewar

of \$25,000 for the recovery of or for ascertaining the fate of the Greeiev expedition was passed by unanimous vote. Mr. Hopkins of Peansylvania called up the report of the select committee on the charges against H. V. Boynton, and said that unless the report was attacked the committee had no desire to discuss the resolution. No one desired to speak against the resolution—which declared that the charges are not sustained by the evidence and that there is no ground for any action by the House—was adopted without division. At the conclusion of the call of committees Mr. Hancock of Terus renewed a motion to see aside the private calendar and go into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation dill. It was agreed to. The remainder of the seesion was spent in general debate, which was confined agreed to. The remainder of the session was spent in general debate, which was confined mainly to pension matters, though not strictly pertinent to the pending appropriation bill. Prior to a recess the chairman laid before the House a communication from the President relating to sea coast defenses and their arms ments inclosing an indorsing letter from the chief of ordinance with estimates for the annual appropriation of \$1,500,000 for that purpose. At the night session five pension bills were passed.

APRIL 12 -House .- Mr. Regan of Texas, from the committee on commerce, reported back a resolution which was adopted, calling on the secretary of the treasury for copies of any correspondence now pending with aut-ordinate officers of customs at New York, as to ordinate officers of customs at New York, as to the interpretation of section 1854, revised statutes, and the civil service law in reference to preference given in appointments to honor-ably discharged soldiers. Reports on bills were made as follows: from the committee on judiciary, to make a bill of lading conclusive evidence in certain cases. House calendar. Same committee, a bill regulating appeals from supreme courts of territories. Committee on agriculture, for the relief of fruit growers and agriculture, for the relief of fruit growers and to encourage the cultivation of fruit. Commit-tee of the whole. It allows fruit growers to manufacture brandy from the products of their orchards without payment of tax. Committee on postoffices and po-troads, granting letter carriers and clerks in first class offices 30 days carriers and ceres in first class offices at days leave of absence each year. Committee on labor, for the adjustment of accounts of labor-ors aring under the eight hour law. Commit-tee on the alcholic liquor traffic, adversely, to restrict the use distilled spirits to set and manufactures. Committee on railways and canals for the acceptance by the United States of the grant of the Illinois and Michigan canal. Pub lic business was suspended, and the House proceeded to held memorial services in memory of Thomas ii. Herndon of Alabama.

Canadians are leaving Quebec in number, which alarm the authorities. In one week 33 which alarm the authorities. left one parish for the states.

## SECOND EDITION.

For thirty cents in c. sh or ten threecent stamps, we will mail to any address, postage prepaid, an octavo illustrated book of 112 pages, with handsome illuminsted cover, entitled Donald McKay, or, The Last War Trail of the Modocz. This bool is a true exponent of the old saying "Truth is stranger than fiction," and contains the romance of the life of Donaid McKay, the great Scout and Chief of the Warm Spring Indians. The story is founded on facts, and is the only true history of the capture of Captain Jack, the Chief of the Modocs, the warrior who defied the United States troops in the Lava Beds; and every incident menioned therein can be corroborated by Donald McKay, who is still living, and for whom this book was published. Address the Publishers,

C. P. SOULE & CO.,



reas Dr. C. L. LEBLEGE, Provi and Physician in Charge trai Ned. & Surg. Institute, 920 Lecuse et., St. Leuis, So. cessor to Dr. Butts' Dispassary. Established 20 Years. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

And all Bilious Complaints

Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no grap-ing. Price 25 ets. All Druggists. 260 Pages, Illustrated in a

HARRIS REMEDY CO., "LASSER PROF. HARRIS' PASTILLE REMED

\$66 a week at home \$5 outfit free. Pay solutely sure No risk Capital not quired Reader, if you want business which persons of either sex, young old, can make great pay all the time they we with absolute certainty, write for particulars H. Hallett and Co. Portland, Maine.

Send six cents for postage

Consumption Can be Cured!

Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchi-tis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of th ing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, Inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the might sweats and the tightness across the est which accompany it. CONSUMP-HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional and fails.



It will purify and enrich the SLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those

Rood your address to The Iv. Harter Med Co., R. Lovis, Ma., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is for Sale by All DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

GOLD for the working class. Send to ets for postage, and we will mail you prace, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, you ag and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work Great success absolutely sure Don't delay Start now Address Stinson and Co. Portland, Maine.

Mervous Exhaustion, Premature Decay, Loss of Manhood

T. WILLIAMS & CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TORPID BOWELS. DISORDERED LIVER

From these sources arise three fourths of the discusses of the Linuan race. These symptoms indicate their relationer: Less of Appetite. Bowels eventure. Sick Hendache, fullness anto caking, aversion to exertion of food, Irritability or temper, Low spirits, A feeling as having neglected some duty. Distinct, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the cyc., highly colored Urline, CONSTIPATION, and domand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no count. Their action on the Kitneys and Sken is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scarcingers of the system," producing appetite, son id directions body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no numses or griping nor interfore with duity work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN. "I have had Dyspepsis, with Constipa-tion, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT's are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My genetics is that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendld, ford directs readily, and I now have mained plassages, I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyrs, O.

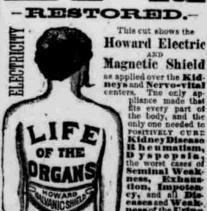
Soldeverywhere, 25c. Office, 41 Murray St., N.Y.

stantly to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DTL. Sold by Druggist, or sent by express on receipt of 51.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE. VIGOROUS TED EARS

NERVOES DE HARRIS REWEDY GO.MFG.CHEMISTS.

be Month's treatment Fit. two menths \$5. three months \$ -RESTORED.



[Patented Feb. 25, 1879.] YOUNG MEN, from early indiscrete force and fall to attain strength MIDDLE-AGED MEN often lack vigor, attribut The MOTHER, WIFE and MAID, suffering from Female Weakness, Nervous Debility and other all-ments, will find it the only cure.

To one and all we say that the Shield gives a nat WITHOUT DRUGGING THE STOMACH.

Warranted One Year, and the best appliance made.

Illustrated Pamphlet, THREE TYPES OF MEN, also Pamphlet for Ladies only, sent on receipt of 5c, sealed; unsealed, FREE. American Galvanic



Read What a Patient says of it

OFFICES; 134 Madison St., Ch